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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/711,108	08/24/2004	Charles Steven Korman	147903-1	5107
6147 7590 08/29/2008 GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY GLOBAL RESEARCH PATENT DOCKET RM. BLDG. K1-4A59 NISKAYUNA, NY 12309				
			EXAMINER TRINH, THANH TRUC	
			ART UNIT 1795	PAPER NUMBER
			NOTIFICATION DATE 08/29/2008	DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/711,108

Applicant(s)

KORMAN, CHARLES STEVEN

Examiner

THANH-TRUC TRINH

Art Unit

1795

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 June 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SF/ICE)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7/2/08
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

1. Claims 1-3 and 7-12, 15-17 and 21-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kardauskas (US Patent 5994641).

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Regarding claim 1, as seen in Figures 3-5, Kardauskas discloses a photovoltaic laminate backplane assembly comprising an insulative substrate (22 of reflective material 20, Figure 3); a metal foil (24 of reflective material 20, Figure 3) bonded to the insulative substrate on a first surface and electrically receptive for mounting a solar cell (4, Figure 5) on a second surface opposite the first surface, wherein the metal foil including a light concentrator (or grooves for reflecting light as seen in Figure 3) disposed at exposed regions (or land areas 30A, 30B and 30C as seen in Figure 4) on the second surface of the metal foil. The light concentrator (or grooves) is configured to reflect incident light thereon to the solar cell to increase a concentration of light on the solar cell. (See col. 5 line 33 through col. 8 line 44). Kardauskas teaches the metal foil (24 of reflective material 20 such as 20B in Figure 5) is between the solar cells (4), therefore the metal foil (24 of reflective material 20 such as 20B in Figure 5) is to provide an interconnection pattern for mounting solar cells.

Regarding claims 2-3, Kardauskas teaches the substrate 22 is made of flexible thermoplastic (See col. 6 line 49 to col. 8 line 8). Therefore it is the Examiner's position that the substrate (22) comprises a flexible polymer.

Regarding claim 7, Kardauskas teaches the metal foil (or metal film 24) is aluminum or silver. (See col. 4 lines 9-53, col. 7 line 3 to col. 8 line 8).

Regarding claim 8, as seen in Figure 5, Kardauskas teaches a sheet of reflective material 20A placed under the array of solar cells, wherein each of the reflective material sheet comprises the metal foil (24) as seen in Figure 3. Therefore, it is the Examiner's position that the metal foil (24) is patterned to match an interconnection configuration of the solar cell and a photovoltaic laminate module (or the array of solar cells).

Regarding claims 9-10, Kardauskas teaches the metal foil (24) is made of conductive metal such as aluminum or silver and placed under the array of solar cells (See Figures 3-5, col. 4 lines 9-53, col. 7 line 3 to col. 8 line 44). Therefore it is the Examiner's position that the metal foil (24) of Kardauskas is configured to provide a low resistance interconnection of a plurality of solar cells while providing a thermal sink for heat generated by each cell. It is also the Examiner's position that heat generated by at least one of the solar cells and absorbed solar radiation internal to the module are channeled to an edge (30D as seen in Figure 4) defining the module via the metal foil, since the metal foil contains conductive metal (such as aluminum or silver) and is placed under the solar cells array.

Regarding claim 11, as seen in Figures 3-5, Kardauskas teaches the edge (30D as seen in figure 4) defining the module (or array of solar cells as seen in Figures 4-5) comprising grooves (26, Figure 3) of metal (24, Figure 3) to reflect light. Therefore it is the Examiner's position that the edge defining module is configured to dissipate generated heat by radiation and convection.

Regarding claim 12, Kardauskas teaches the metal foil (24) is made of conductive metal such as aluminum or silver, and functions to reflect light. (See Figures 3-5, col. 4 lines 9-53, col. 7 line 3 to col. 8 line 44). Therefore it is the Examiner's position that the metal foil (24) functions as an electrical conductor, thermal conductor and an optical reflector.

Regarding claim 15, as seen in Figures 3-5, Kardauskas teaches a solar cell laminate assembly comprising a plurality of solar cells (4, Figures 4-5) each having a first side and a second side and configured to produce an electrical current when receiving photons on at least the first side; an encapsulant (14, Figure 5) coupled to the first side of each of the plurality of solar cells; an insulative substrate (22 of reflective material 20 as seen in Figure 3, or of reflective material 20A as seen in Figure 5) coupled to the second side of each of the plurality of solar cells; and metal foil (24, Figure 3) bonded to the insulative substrate on a first surface and electrically receptive for mounting a solar cell on a second surface opposite the first surface, wherein the metal foil includes a light concentrator disposed at exposed regions on the second surface of the metal foil and configured to reflect incident light thereon to each solar cell. Kardauskas teaches the metal foil (24 of reflective material 20 such as 20B in Figure 5)

is between the solar cells (4), therefore the metal foil (24 of reflective material 20 such as 20B in Figure 5) is to provide an interconnection pattern for mounting solar cells.

Regarding claims 16-17, Kardauskas teaches the substrate 22 is made of flexible thermoplastic (See col. 6 line 49 to col. 8 line 8). Therefore it is the Examiner's position that the substrate (22) comprises a flexible polymer.

Regarding claim 21, Kardauskas teaches the metal foil (or metal film 24) is aluminum or silver. (See col. 4 lines 9-53, col. 7 line 3 to col. 8 line 8).

Regarding claim 22, as seen in Figure 5, Kardauskas teaches a sheet of reflective material 20A placed under the array of solar cells, wherein each of the reflective material sheet comprises the metal foil (24) as seen in Figure 3. Therefore, it is the Examiner's position that the metal foil (24) is patterned to match at least an interconnection configuration of the solar cell and a photovoltaic laminate module (or the array of solar cells).

Regarding claims 23-24, Kardauskas teaches the metal foil (24) is made of conductive metal such as aluminum or silver and placed under the array of solar cells (See Figures 3-5, col. 4 lines 9-53, col. 7 line 3 to col. 8 line 44). Therefore it is the Examiner's position that the metal foil (24) of Kardauskas is configured to provide a low resistance interconnection of a plurality of solar cells while providing a thermal sink for heat generated by each solar cell. It is also the Examiner's position that heat generated by the plurality of solar cells and absorbed solar radiation internal to the module are channeled to an edge (30D as seen in Figure 4) defining the module via the metal foil,

since the metal foil contains conductive metal (such as aluminum or silver) and is placed under the solar cells array.

Regarding claim 25, as seen in Figures 3-5, Kardauskas teaches the edge (30D as seen in figure 4) defining the module (or array of solar cells as seen in Figures 4-5) comprising grooves (26, Figure 3) of metal (24, Figure 3) to reflect light. Therefore it is the Examiner's position that the edge defining module is configured to dissipate generated heat by radiation and convection.

Regarding claim 26, Kardauskas teaches the metal foil (24) is made of conductive metal such as aluminum or silver, and functions to reflect light. (See Figures 3-5, col. 4 lines 9-53, col. 7 line 3 to col. 8 line 44). Therefore it is the Examiner's position that the metal foil (24) functions as an electrical conductor, thermal conductor and an optical reflector.

2. Claims 1-3, 7-12, 15-17 and 21-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Cole (US Patent 6008449).

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Regarding claim 1, as seen in Figure 5, Cole discloses a photovoltaic laminate backplane assembly comprising an insulative substrate (26); a metal foil (or reflective layer 48) bonded to the insulative substrate on a first surface and electrically receptive for mounting a solar cell (22) on a second surface opposite the first surface, wherein the metal foil including a light concentrator (patterned regions between solar cells 22) disposed at exposed regions on the second surface of the metal foil, the light concentrator configured to reflect incident light thereon to the solar cell (See Figures 1, 3 and 5; col. 9 lines 22-67; col. 5 lines 54-56). Cole teaches the metal foil (48)

connecting solar cells as seen in Figure 5, therefore the metal foil is to provide an interconnection pattern for mounting solar cells on a second surface .

Regarding claims 2-3, Cole teaches the substrate (26) is made of acrylic decal (See col. 5 lines 23-26). Therefore it is the Examiner's position that the substrate comprises a flexible polymeric substrate.

Regarding claim 7, Cole teaches the metal foil (or metallic reflective layer 48) is made of electrically conductive metal (See col. 5 lines 54-56 and col. 9 lines 22-67). Coles also teaches the material used is low cost (See col. 3 line 54 to col. 4 line 44). Therefore it is the Examiner's position that metal foil is a conductive metal foil selected on a basis of cost, electrical and thermal performance.

Regarding claim 8, Cole teaches the metal foil (or metallic reflective layer 48) is electrically conductive and bonded directly to the substrate of the solar cells at a bond site 72b. (See Figure 5 and col. 9 lines 22-46). Therefore it is the Examiner's position that the metal foil (or metallic reflective layer 48) is patterned to match at least an interconnection configuration of the solar cell and a PV laminate module.

Regarding claims 9-12, Cole teaches the metal foil (or metallic reflective layer 48) is made of metal and electrically conductive (See col. 5 lines 54-56 and col. 9 lines 22-67). Therefore it is the Examiner's position that the metal foil (or metallic reflective layer 48) is configured to provide a low resistance interconnection of a plurality of solar cells while providing a thermal sink for heat generated by each cell, the heat generated by at least one of the solar cells and absorbed solar radiation internal to the module is channeled to an edge defining module via the metal foil, and the edge defining module

is configured to dissipate the generated heat by one of radiation and convection. It is also the position of the Examiner's that the metal foil (or metallic reflective layer 48) functions as an electrical conductor, thermal conductor, and an optical reflector.

Regarding claim 15, as seen in Figure 5, Cole teaches a solar cell laminate assembly comprising a plurality of solar cells (22 such as 22a, 22b...) each having a first side and a second side, each of said plurality solar cells configured to produce an electrical current when receiving photons on at least the first side; an encapsulant (support layer 28) operably couple to the first side of each of said plurality of solar cells; an insulative substrate (26) operably coupled to the second side of each of the plurality of solar cells; and a metal foil (metallic reflective layer 48) bonded to the insulative substrate on a first surface and electrically receptive for mounting a solar cell on a second surface opposite said first surface, wherein the metal foil includes a light concentrator (or portion with patterned surface) disposed at exposed regions on the said second surface of the metal foil. Coles teaches the metal foil (48) is placed between solar cells to connect solar cells together as seen in Figure 5, therefore the metal foil (48) is to provide an interconnection pattern for mounting solar cells.

Regarding claims 16-17, Cole teaches the substrate (26) is made of acrylic decal (See col. 5 lines 23-26). Therefore it is the Examiner's position that the substrate comprises a flexible polymeric substrate.

Regarding claim 21, Cole teaches the metal foil (or metallic reflective layer 48) is made of electrically conductive metal (See col. 5 lines 54-56 and col. 9 lines 22-67). Coles also teaches the material used is low cost (See col. 3 line 54 to col. 4 line 44).

Therefore it is the Examiner's position that metal foil is a conductive metal foil selected on a basis of cost, electrical and thermal performance.

Regarding claim 22, Cole teaches the metal foil (or metallic reflective layer 48) is electrically conductive and bonded directly to the substrate of the solar cells at a bond site 72b. (See Figure 5 and col. 9 lines 22-46). Therefore it is the Examiner's position that the metal foil (or metallic reflective layer 48) is patterned to match at least an interconnection configuration of the solar cell and a PV laminate module.

Regarding claims 23-26, Cole teaches the metal foil (or metallic reflective layer 48) is made of metal and electrically conductive (See col. 5 lines 54-56 and col. 9 lines 22-67). Therefore it is the Examiner's position that the metal foil (or metallic reflective layer 48) is configured to provide a low resistance interconnection of a plurality of solar cells while providing a thermal sink for heat generated by each cell, the heat generated by at least one of the solar cells and absorbed solar radiation internal to the module is channeled to an edge defining module via the metal foil, and the edge defining module is configured to dissipate the generated heat by one of radiation and convection. It is also the position of the Examiner's that the metal foil (or metallic reflective layer 48) functions as an electrical conductor, thermal conductor, and an optical reflector.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

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3. Claims 4-6, 13, 18-20 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kardauskas (US Patent 5994641) in view of Epstein et al. (US Patent Application 20030058553).

Kardauskas teaches a photovoltaic assembly as described in claims 1 and 15.

Kardauskas does not teach coating the metal foil (24) with a reflective coating such as reflective ink of glass spheres in an optically transparent binder.

Epstein et al teaches a light directing film (or for reflecting light) having metal coating film (130 in Figure 3, 230 in Figure 5) on a patterned surface (114 in Figure 3, 214 in Figure 5), wherein the metal coating film is overlain by a layer (135 in Figure 3 and 235 in Figure 5) of glass beads in polymethyl-methacrylate (136 in Figure 3 and 236 in Figure 5). (See paragraphs 0101-0107 and 0112-0118). It is the Examiner's position that polymethyl-methacrylate is an optically transparent binder.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the assembly of Kardauskas by coating the metal layer (or metal foil 24) with a reflective ink of ink of glass beads (or colloidal suspension of

glass spheres) in polymethyl-methacrylate (or optically transparent binder) as taught by Epstein et al., because Epstein et al. teaches that the glass beads in polymethyl-methacrylate layer would improve the performance and durability of the reflective metal coating (See paragraphs 0083-0088). In addition, because both Kardauskas and Epstein et al are concerning with reflecting light, one would have reasonable expectation of success from the combination.

4. Claims 14 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kardauskas (US Patent 5994641) in view of Glenn (US Patent 6313396).

Kardauskas teaches a photovoltaic assembly as described in claims 1 and 15.

Kardauskas does not teach the substrate includes a plurality of metallized vias to allow dissipation of heat therethrough.

Glenn teaches a photovoltaic assembly having a substrate (18, Figures 1, 3A-B, 4-5) with vias (or openings 22 as seen in Figure 22) filled with metal (conducting element 17- See Figures 1, 3A-B, 4-5; col. 4 line 10 through col. 6 line 44). Therefore it is the position of the Examiner that Glenn teaches a substrate includes a plurality of metallized vias to allow dissipation of heat therethrough.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the assembly of Kardauskas to include a plurality of metallized vias to allow dissipation of heat therethrough as taught by Glenn, because Glenn teaches the photovoltaic assembly with such substrate is lightweight and inexpensive to manufacture. (See col. 8 lines 63-67).

5. Claims 4-6, 13, 18-20 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cole (US Patent 6008449) in view of Epstein et al. (US Patent Application 20030058553).

Cole teaches a photovoltaic assembly as described in claims 1 and 15.

Cole does not teach coating the metal foil (24) with a reflective coating such as reflective ink of colloidal of glass spheres in an optical transparent binder.

Epstein et al teaches a light directing film (or for reflecting light) having metal coating film (130 in Figure 3, 230 in Figure 5) on a patterned surface (114 in Figure 3, 214 in Figure 5), wherein the metal coating film is overlain by a layer (135 in Figure 3 and 235 in Figure 5) of glass beads in polymethyl-methacrylate (136 in Figure 3 and 236 in Figure 5). (See paragraphs 0101-0107 and 0112-0118). It is the Examiner's position that polymethyl-methacrylate is an optically transparent binder.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the assembly of Cole by coating the metal layer (or metal foil 24) with a reflective ink of ink of glass beads (or colloidal suspension of glass spheres) in polymethyl-methacrylate (or optically transparent binder) as taught by Epstein et al., because Epstein et al. teaches that the glass beads in polymethyl-methacrylate layer would improve the performance and durability of the reflective metal coating (See paragraphs 0083-0088). In addition, because both Cole and Epstein et al are concerning with reflecting light, one would have reasonable expectation of success from the combination.

§..... Claims 14 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cole (US Patent 6008449) in view of Glenn (US Patent 6313396).

Cole teaches a photovoltaic assembly as described in claims 1 and 15.

Cole does not teach the substrate includes a plurality of metallized vias to allow dissipation of heat therethrough.

Glenn teaches a photovoltaic assembly having a substrate (18, Figures 1, 3A-B, 4-5) with vias (or openings 22 as seen in Figure 22) filled with metal (conducting element 17- See Figures 1, 3A-B, 4-5; col. 4 line 10 through col. 6 line 44). Therefore it is the position of the Examiner that Glenn teaches a substrate includes a plurality of metallized vias to allow dissipation of heat therethrough.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the assembly of Cole to include a plurality of metallized vias to allow dissipation of heat therethrough as taught by Glenn, because Glenn teaches the photovoltaic assembly with such substrate is lightweight and inexpensive to manufacture. (See col. 8 lines 63-67).

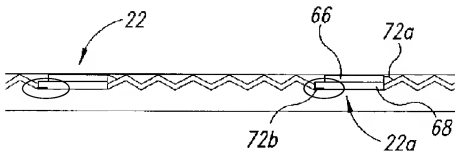
Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 6/3/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that Kardauskas does not teach a metal foil bonded to an insulative substrate on a first surface and electrically receptive to provide an

interconnection pattern, and the coating of Kardauskas is not shown as touching any of the wafers and it is not clear that the metal has sufficient thickness or volume to provide such heat channeling. However, Applicant's argument is not deemed to be persuasive. Applicant appears to argue limitations not within the claims as none of the claims require any thickness or volume. As seen in Figure 5, Kardauskas teaches the reflective material (20) having the metal foil (24) on the surface as depicted in Figure 5, wherein the reflective material is interconnecting solar cells (4). In addition, the metal foil (24) is formed of conductive material such as silver and aluminum (See col. 4 lines 9-53, col. 7 line 3 to col. 8 line 8). Therefore, Kardauskas does teach the metal foil bonded to an insulative substrate (such as 22 as seen in Figure 3) on a first surface and electrically receptive to provide an interconnection pattern, thereby channeling heat.

Applicant argues that the solar cells described in Cole are not intended to be "mounted on" the reflective layer because wire or tabs 72a or bond sites 72b of Cole appears to located at side edges or on the sun-facing surfaces of the solar cells. However, Applicant's argument is not deemed to be persuasive. As seen in Figure 5 (a section of Figure 5 is shown below for demonstration), the bond site 72b is actually at the lower surface of substrate 68 of solar cell 22 as Cole highlights the bond site 72b as emphasized by circles below. Therefore, Cole does teach a metal foil (48) bonded to an insulative substrate (26) on a first surface and electrically receptive to provide an interconnection pattern for mounting solar cells on a second surface opposite the first surface.



Applicant also argues that "Applicant agrees that the foil is metal but traverses the implication that thermal heat sink necessarily results from it." However, this argument is not persuasive as Applicant has not provided an evidence that a metal cannot transfer heat. It is well known that metal has high thermal conductivity and have been used to transfer heat as evidenced by Schripsema et al., WO 03098705 (See claims 5-7, 31-33 of Schripsema et al.)

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to THANH-TRUC TRINH whose telephone number is (571)272-6594. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 am - 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nam Nguyen can be reached on 571-272-1342. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Kishor Mayekar/
for T. Trinh, Primary Examiner of
Art Unit 1795

TT

